

distinctly without the aid of a glass. I had no means of securing the specimen, but there can be, I think, no doubt as to the identification.

The probability that this was an escaped cage bird at once suggests itself, but it is safe to say that the bird did not belong to anyone in this town or immediate neighborhood. Moreover, the feet and plumage seemed in too good condition for a newly escaped captive.¹—MABEL C. BERRY, *East Derry, N. H.*

Solitary Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) nesting in Connecticut.—June 8, 1894, I found a nest of this species suspended from an alder bush, seven feet from the ground, in a swamp, near West Simsbury, Conn. It contained four eggs.—C. M. CASE, *Hartford, Conn.*

Dendroica palmarum in New York City.—An individual of the Palm Warbler was seen by the writer, September 2, 1896, in West 129th Street, New York City, at the base of the prominence upon which stands the Claremont Hotel. The bird is not only rare in this vicinity but the record is an unusually early one. Three of the five recorded instances of its occurrence are based on spring captures at Sing Sing (Fisher) and Riverdale (Bicknell). The two previous fall records are, Fire Island Light, L. I., Sept. 23, 1887 (Dutcher) and Red Bank, N. J., Sept. 28, 1889 (Oberholser).—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

Breeding of the Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*) in Virginia, near Washington.—Since 1889 (Auk, 1889, p. 339), this species has been frequently taken in Alexandria County in July and August. The writer has also taken it in Fairfax County, near Mount Vernon (May 13, 1894; June 4, 1893; June 11, 1893), and has often observed others. He has now to record that Mr. Stephan Rocyski, of Washington, took a set of five eggs on May 2, 1896, about a mile north of Mount Vernon. The nest was found on April 19, about one-fourth built, and was situated on a sloping branch on the south side of a cedar, twelve feet from the ground and forty feet from the south corner of a farmer's porch. It is composed of bits of bark, old grass stems and leaves, small vine tendrils, pieces of string and masses of spider webs. The rim is made of grass stems and the opening is thickly studded with white and gray feathers, so that little of the cavity is seen. Exteriorly it is cup-shaped, four inches deep by three in diameter, and hollowed where it rested on the sloping branch. This is probably the most northern record for the nesting of this species. Mr. Rocyski secured the female and kindly presented it to me.—WILLIAM PALMER, *Washington, D. C.*

¹ Previous New England records are: Boardman (Proc. Boston Soc. N. H., IX, 1862, p. 127), near Calais, Me.; Plummer (Bull. N. O. C., V, 1880, p. 184), Brookline, Mass.; and the Grand Menan, N. B., record by Herrick.

The Louisiana Water-Thrush Breeding in Berkshire County, Mass.—On the eleventh of June, 1896, I found a pair of Louisiana Water-Thrushes (*Sciurus motacilla*) feeding fledged young, near a clear mountain brook in Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass.—WALTER FAXON, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.*

The Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) in Canada.—A young Mockingbird taken in the fall of 1894 and sent to me from Sable Island, Nova Scotia, constitutes the fifth record of this species for Canada. The other four are so scattered and have been so often incompletely quoted it seems worth while to review them here. They stand as follows:

I. Strathroy, Ont. (Strathroy Age [newspaper], July 1, 1880; Forest and Stream, XV, Aug. 26, 1880, p. 67; Bull. N. O. C., VI, 1881, p. 112). A single bird was seen in the town but not captured.

II. Chatham, Ont. (Morden and Saunders, Canadian Sportsman and Naturalist, II, Nov. 1882, p. 184; Chamberlain, Cat. Canadian Birds, 1887, p. 110; McIlwraith, Birds of Ontario, revised ed., 1894, p. 388; Piers, Trans. N. S. Inst. Nat. Sci., I, ser. 2, pt. iv, 1895, p. 409).

In point of time, 1860, this is the first Mockingbird taken in Canada. Mr. Edwin W. Sandys, who originally furnished the record, was recently seen by the writer, and he tells me the bird was secured by his father and is now in a collection of stuffed birds made by him. It was seen perched on the ridge pole of a barn one June morning just after a warm southerly gale, and its rich song was what first drew attention to it.

III. Hamilton, Ont. (McIlwraith, Birds of Ontario, 1886, p. 284, revised ed., 1894, p. 388; Chamberlain, Cat. Canadian Birds, 1887, p. 110; Piers, Trans. N. S. Inst. Sci., I, ser. 2, pt. iv, 1895, p. 409). A pair of birds spent the summer of 1883 at East Hamilton.

IV. Truro, N. S. (McLennan, Orn. and Oöl., XIV, Aug. 1889, p. 126; Piers, Trans. N. S. Inst. Nat. Sci., I, ser. 2, pt. iv, pp. 408-410). A bird was wounded and caught alive July 1, 1889. It showed no signs of being an escaped cage bird. Then it was put in a cage, where it lived for three years when it died and was thrown away.

V. Sable Island, N. S. This is a young bird in much worn first plumage, taken in the fall of 1894. I have been unable to obtain any information about the specimen except that it did not come to the island in a cage, and we can only assume it was carried thither by some resistless storm, perhaps from the mainland or more likely from some far more southern home.—JONATHAN DWIGHT, JR., *New York City.*

Thriothorus or Thryothorus?—I am interested in Mr. William Palmer's 'Thoughts on the New Check-List,' which suggests some thoughts in me. One of these thoughts is, that Mr. Palmer's criticisms are perfectly candid and sincere, and, therefore, should not be taken *de haut en bas*, but welcomed for anything they offer for the bettering of the Committee's performance. Another thought suggested is, that sometimes